



GO-GRASS

Grass-based circular business models
for rural agri-food value chains

Alternative grassland uses in the EU bioeconomy framework

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BIOECONOMY & GRASSLANDS

RESOURCE

Availability

Quality

USES

Feed

Energy

Fertilizer

Paper and Carton



BIOECONOMY & GRASSLANDS

RESOURCE

Availability

Quality

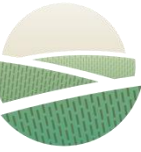
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20% of the EU area // the 50% of the agricultural land in Europe



Grassland percentage in LUCAS

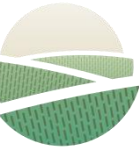
Percentage

0 - 16
16 - 32
32 - 48
48 - 64
64 - 80

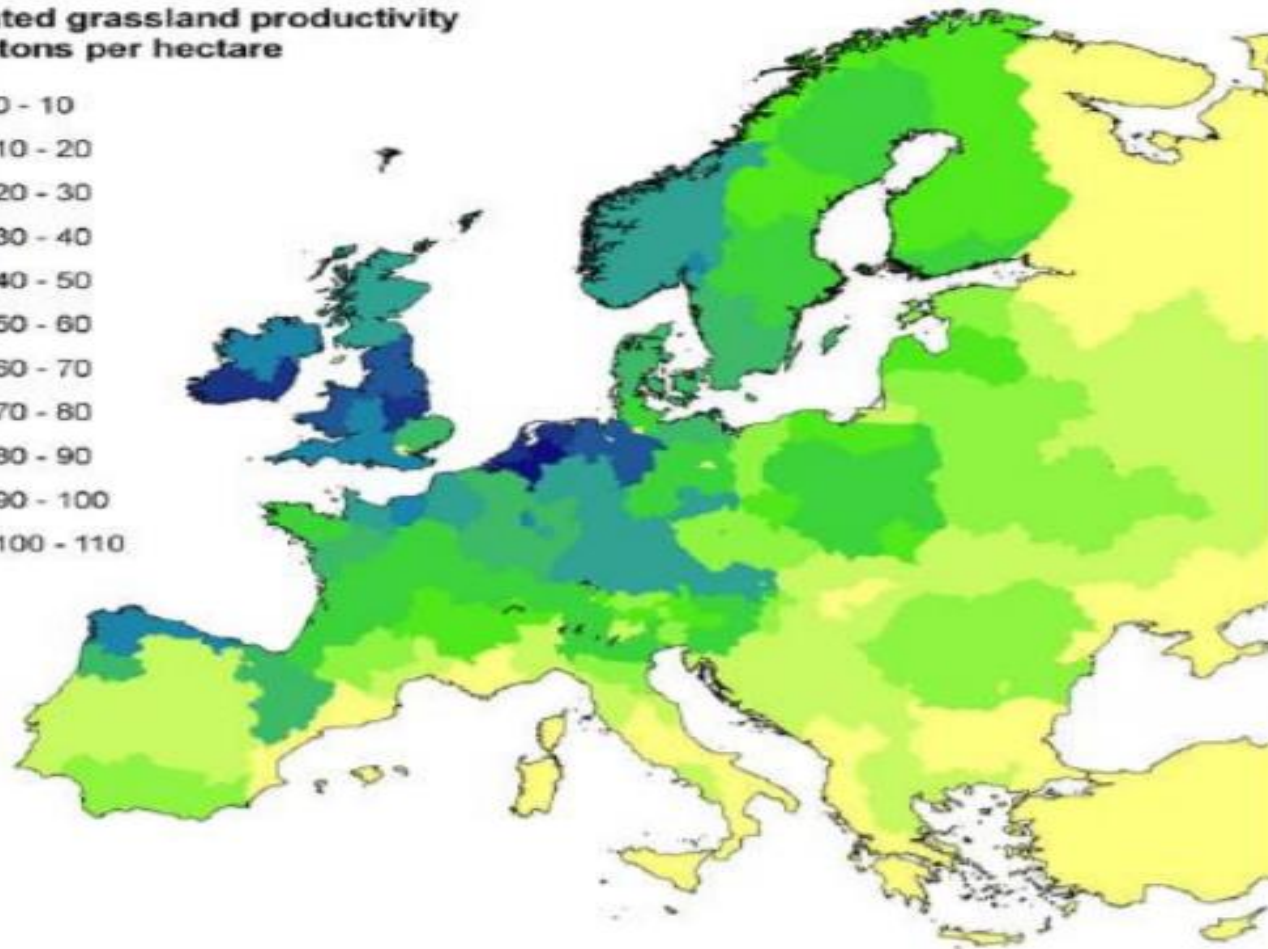
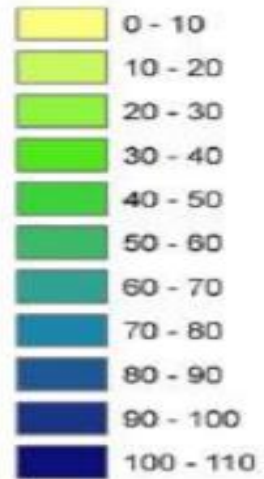
GRASSLAND EXTENT



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement **N° 862674**



Estimated grassland productivity
in decitons per hectare





Grasslands types

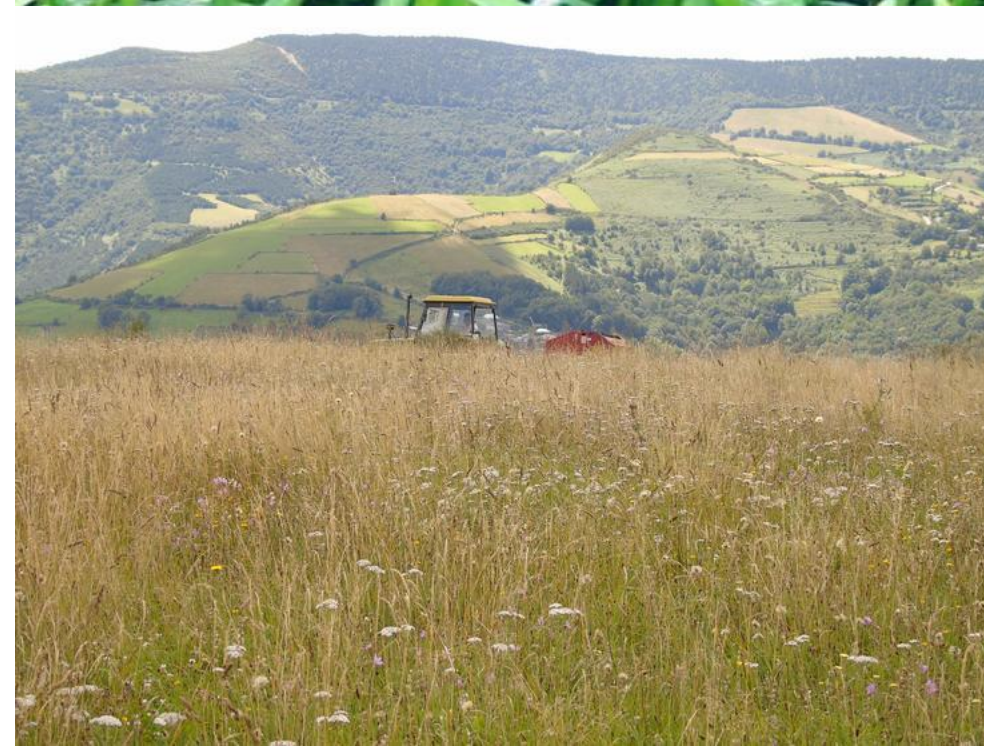
Temporary grasslands

cultivated for crop production



Permanent grasslands

not cultivated for 5 years or more





Temporary grasslands as a resource..... compared with permanent grasslands...

- ↑ Predictable production
- ↑ Productivity per unit of land
- ↑ Quality homogeneity
- ↑ Competition for the land for arable crops
- ↓ Less resilient
- ↓ Soil resource depletion
- More suitable for alternative use**





CAP DEFINITION

PERMANENT GRASSLAND OR PERMANENT PASTURE

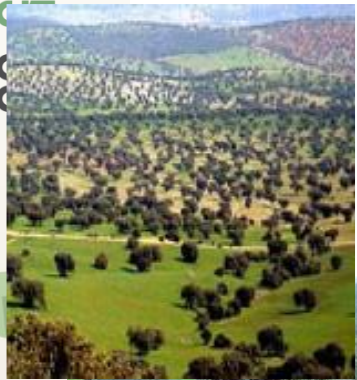
*“land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for **five years** or more; **it may include other species such as shrubs and/or trees which can be grazed** provided that the grasses and other **herbaceous forage remain predominant** as well as, where Member States so decide, land which can be grazed and which forms part of **established local practices** where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant in grazing areas*

So... shrublands if grazed are permanent grasslands





Acid soils
Water pH < 4.5



Basic soils
Water pH > 8



Other areas with available grass.....



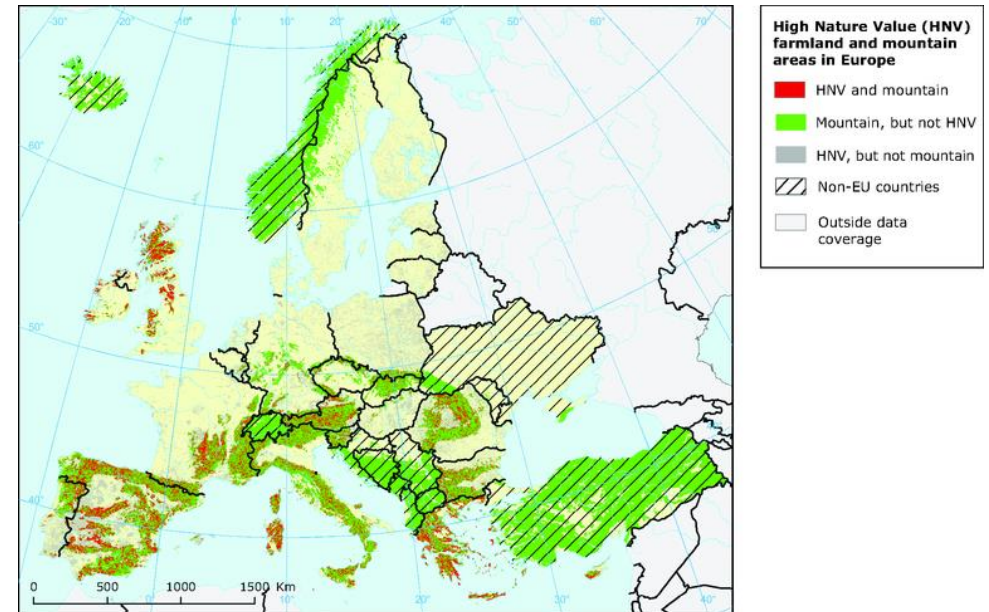
MUNICIPAL GARDENS



HNV // PARKS

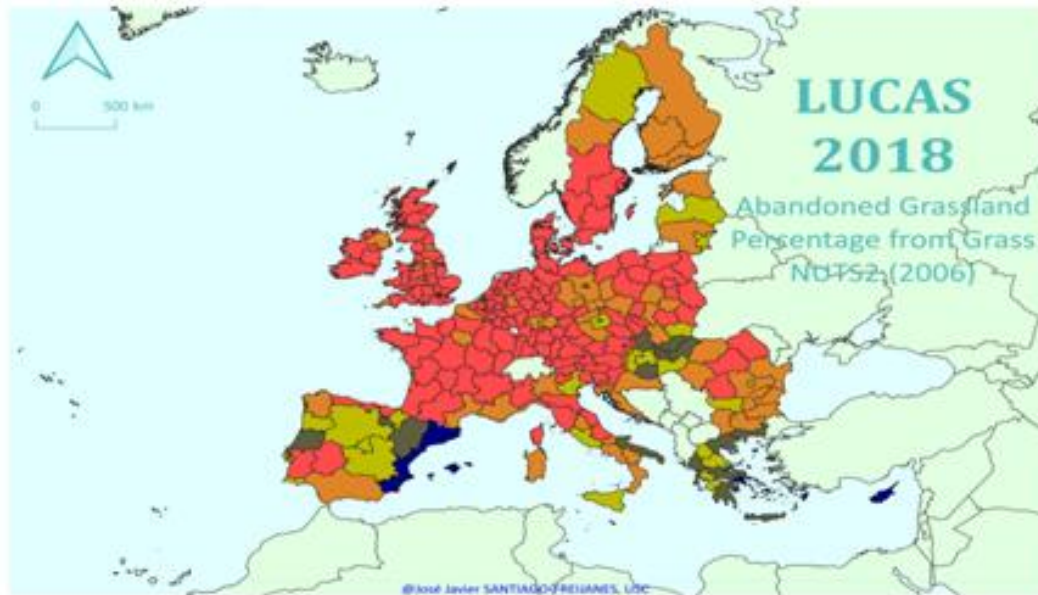


ROADSIDES





Other areas with available grass.....



Abandoned grassland as
percentage of total grassland





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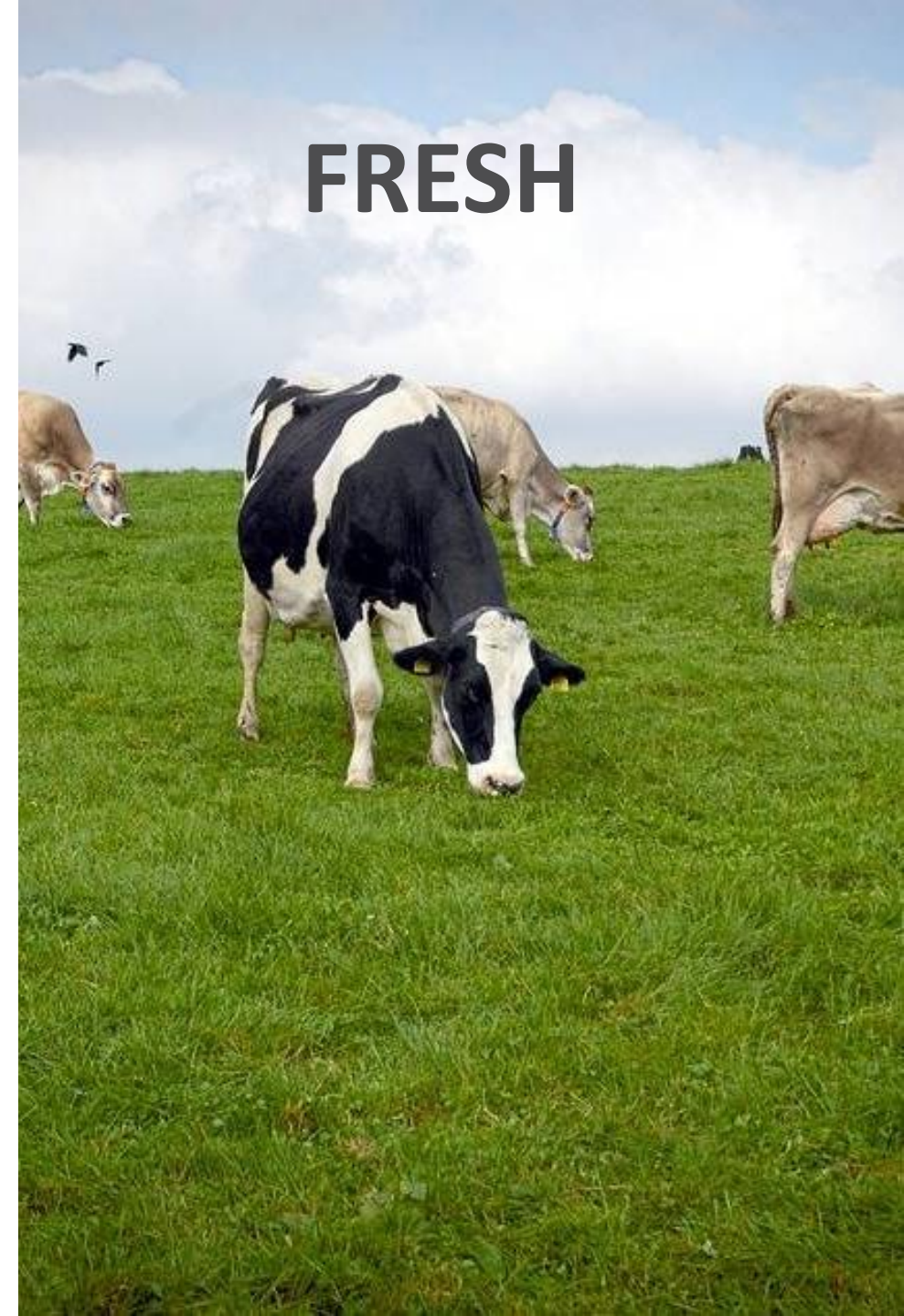
Paper and Carton



Feed

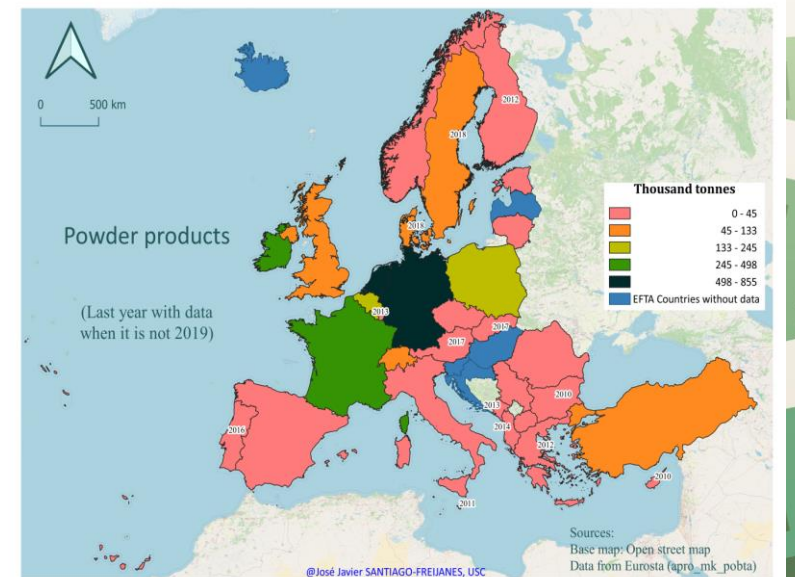
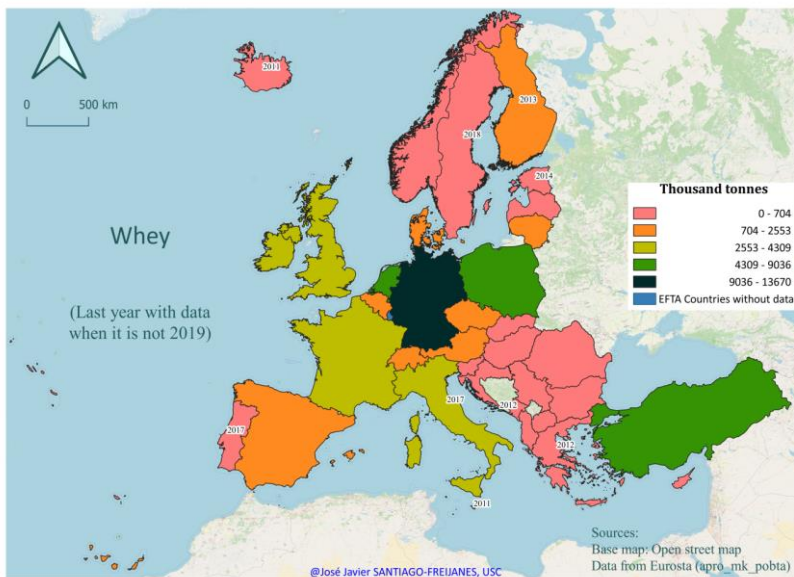
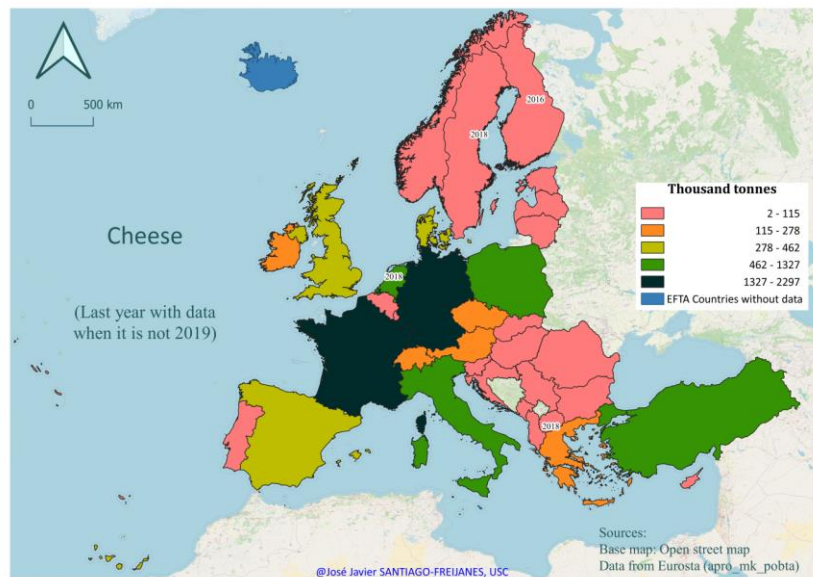
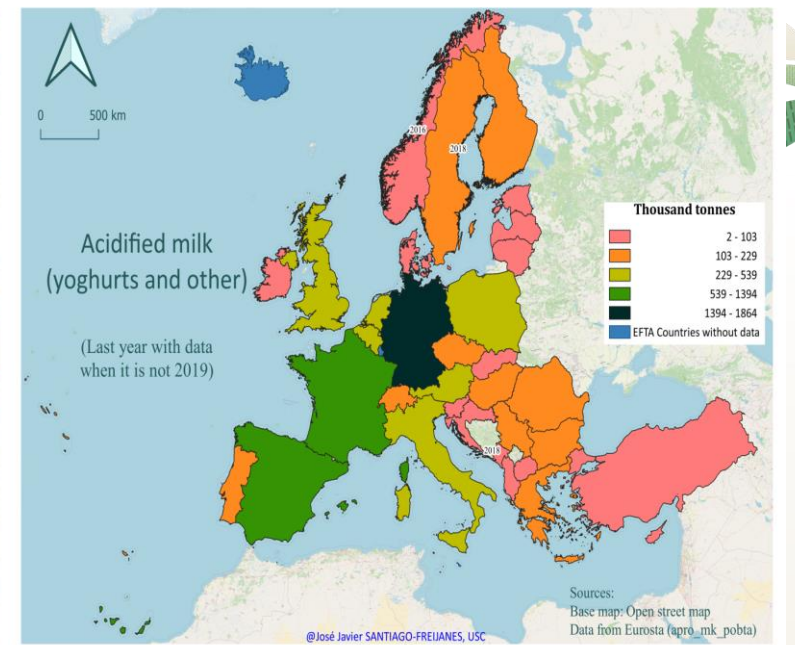
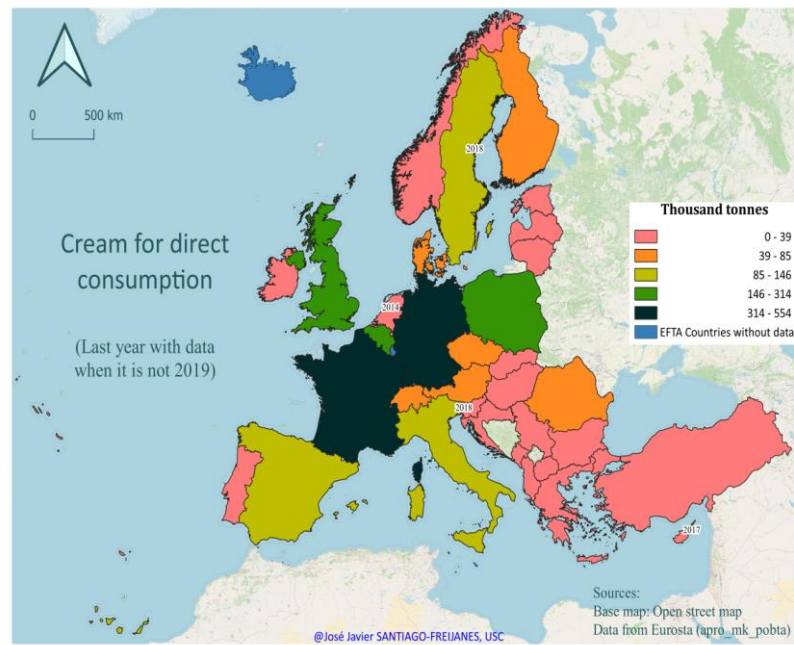


PRESERVED



FRESH





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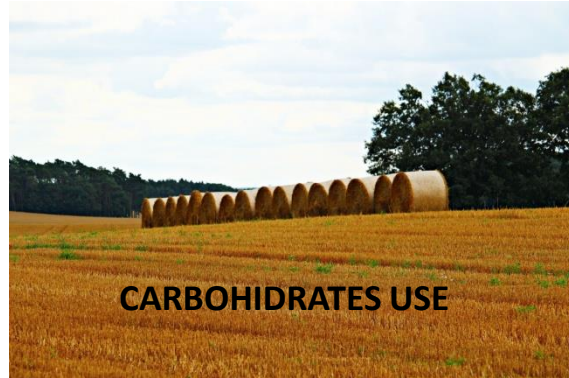
Grass for feed & Bioeconomy

- Ensuring food and nutrition security
- Strengthening European competitiveness and creating jobs





ENERGY



CARBOHIDRATES USE



BIOGAS PLANT



COMBINED HEAT AND
POWER PLANT

UPGRADING



BIOMETHANE

DIGESTATE



HEATING



ELECTRICITY



FUEL

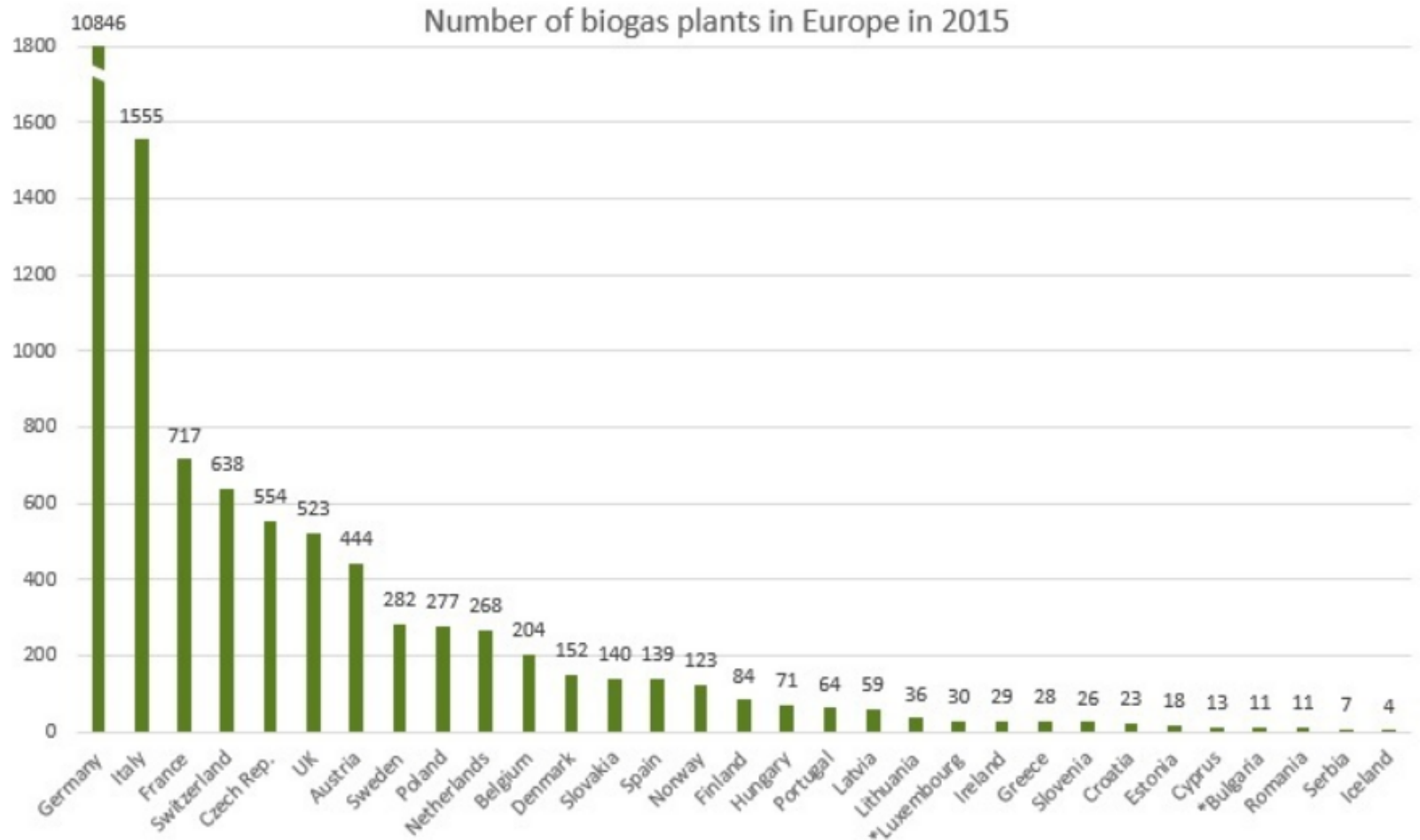


GAS NETWORK





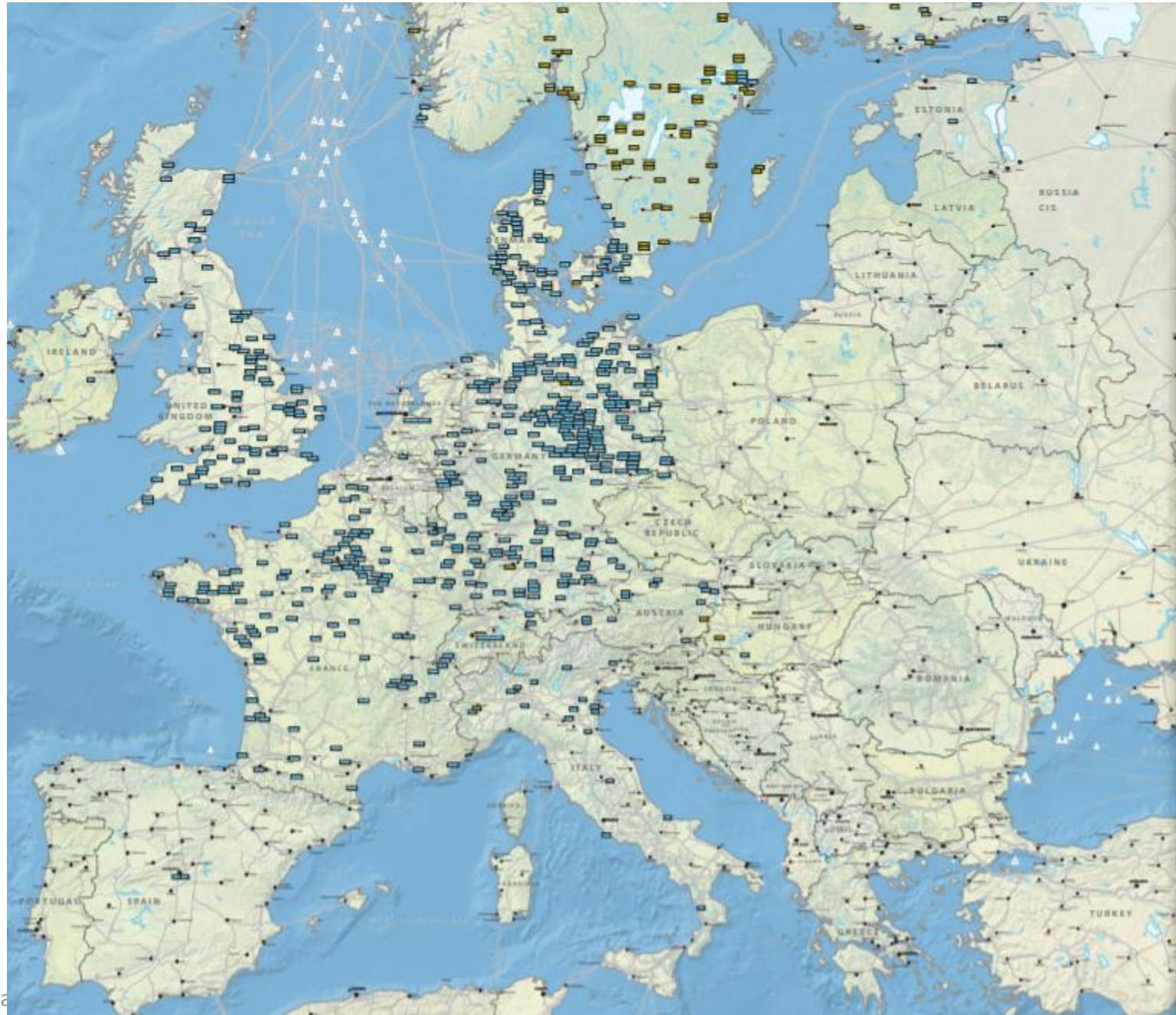
BIOGAS PLANTS





GO-GRASS

BIOMETHANE PLANTS





Energy for feed & Bioeconomy

- Reducing dependence on non-renewable resources
- Mitigating and adapting climate change
- Strengthening European competitiveness and creating jobs





Amendments and Fertilizers

Admentment

Organic: biochar

Fertilizer

Phosphorous from biochar

Digestate from biogas production

Animal bedding: N, P and K (mixed with manure)





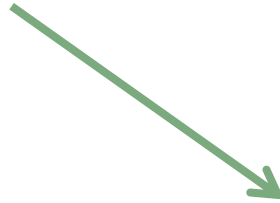
Biochar

GO-GRASS

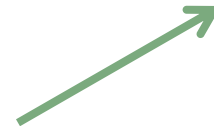


P

Organic matter



PYROLYSIS





Animal bedding



Mechanical treatment

Mixing / Enrichment



Higher N content than digestates

Higher P content

Higher K content



Digestate

GO-GRASS

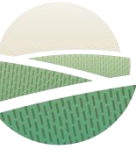


0.2-0.4 N (80% NH_4)

0.1-0.3 P

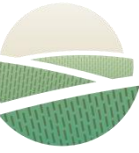
pH 7.5-8.0










VALUE AS FERTILIZER

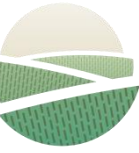
- + Composition (annual/permanent; harvest time, management)
 - + Total amount of nutrients
 - + Total amount of non-degradable material limiting mineralization (nutrients availability)
- + Total proportion of
 - Mineral (NH_4 and NO_3)
 - Labile macronutrients (available the first year)
 - Residue macronutrients (not available in the first year)



Fertilizer & Bioeconomy

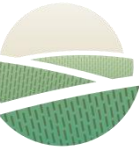
- Ensuring food and nutrition security 
- Managing natural resources sustainably 
- Reducing dependence on non-renewable resources 
- Mitigating and adapting climate change 
- Strengthening European competitiveness and creating jobs 





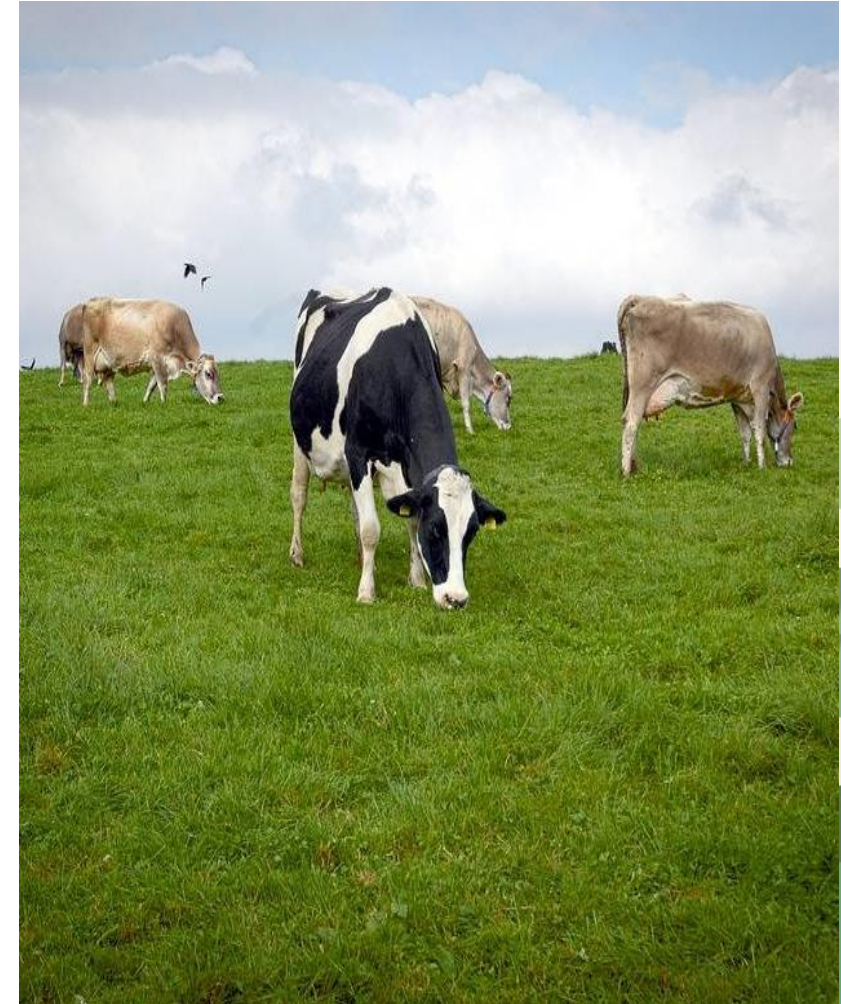
PAPER CARTON



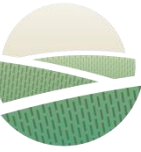


Grass for paper and carton & Bioeconomy

- Ensuring food and nutrition security
- Reducing dependence on non-renewable resources
- Mitigating and adapting climate change
- Strengthening European competitiveness and creating jobs



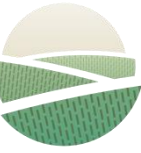
CAP for grasslands



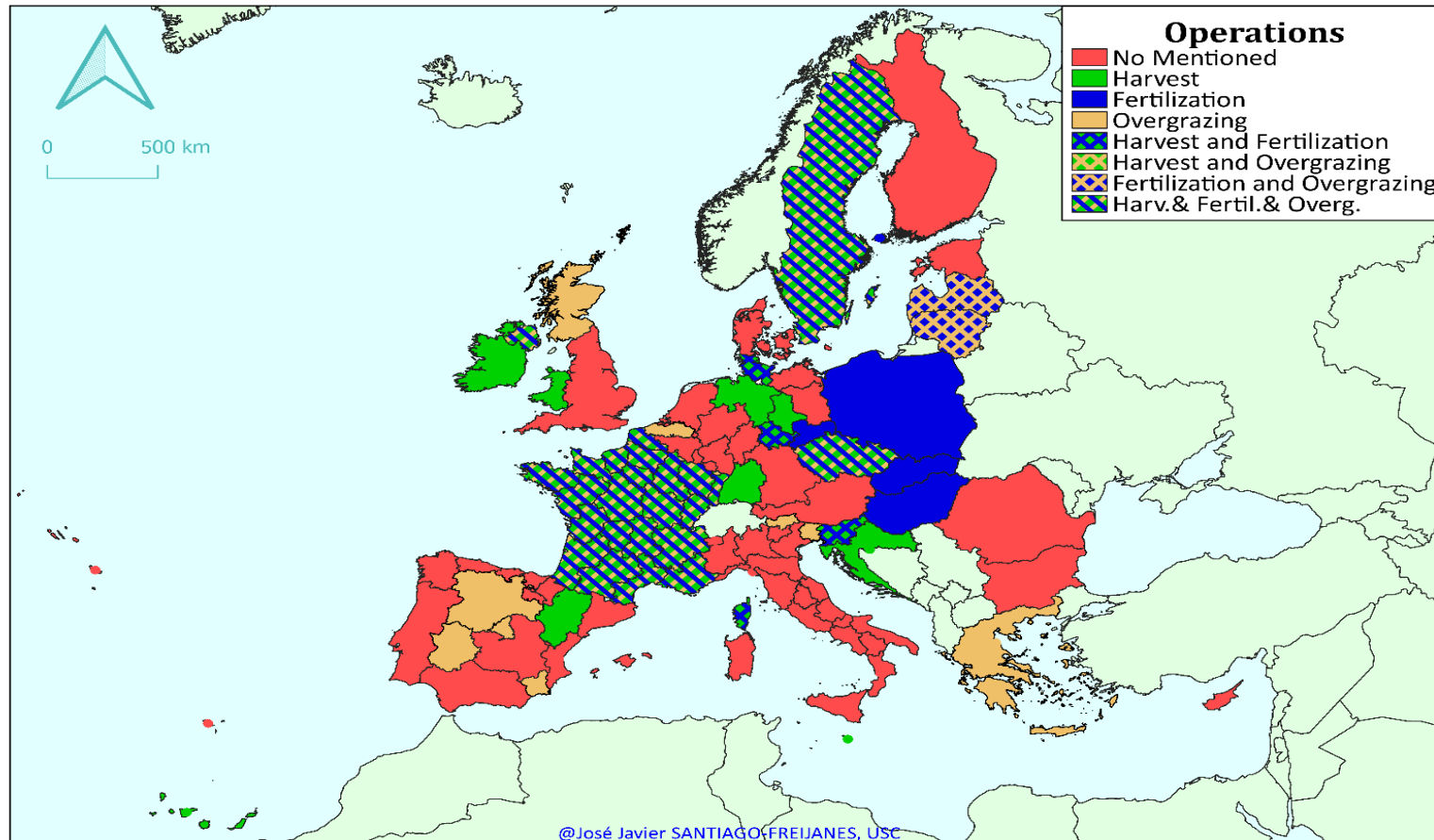
- **M1. Knowledge transfer and information actions**
- **M2. Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services**
- **M4. Investments in physical assets (fences, meadow improvement, irrigation)**
- M5. Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and fostering prevention
- M6. Farm and business development
- M7. Basic services and village renewal in rural areas
- M8. Investments in forest areas (fences).
- M10. Agri-environment-climate
- M11. Organic farming
- M12. Nature 2000 and water framework directive payments
- M13. Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints
- M14. Animal welfare
- M15. Forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation
- M16. Cooperation



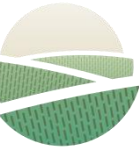
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M10. Agri-environment measure



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Renewable gases

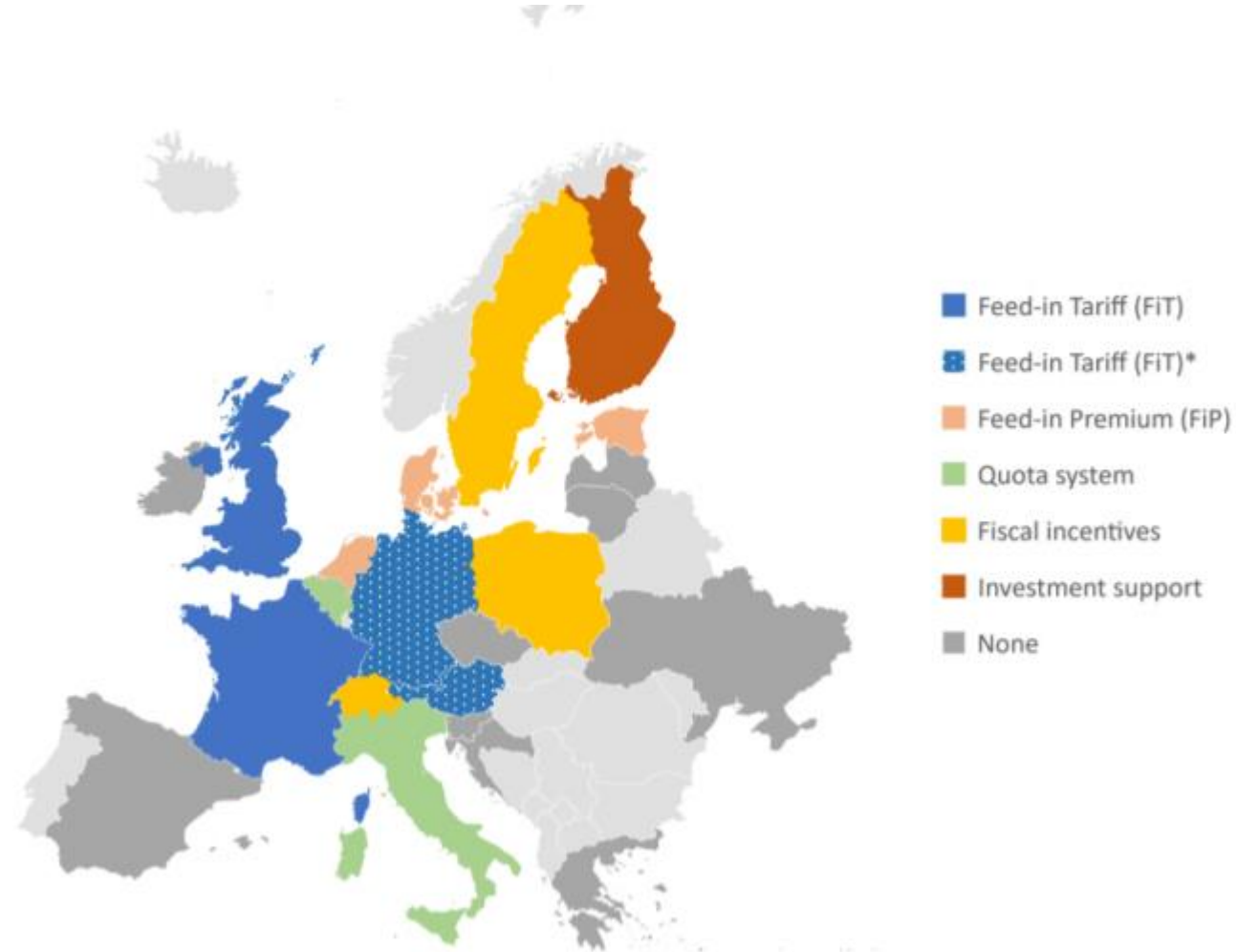


Figure 6: Support schemes in place per country





CONCLUSIONS

- Grasslands is a broadly available resource in Europe
- Local variability is highly variable
- There are excellent opportunities for grass to fulfill the bioeconomy aims of the European Commission
- CAP promotes grass management investments but not value chains or grass use alternatives infrastructures development in Europe
- Most support is National, increasing differences among countries in Europe when programming alternative uses of grass in Europe



GO-GRASS

Thanks a lot!

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